Boundary higher integrability for
the gradient of distributional solutions
of nonlinear systems

by

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Abstract. We consider distributional solutions to the Dirichlet problem for nonlinear
elliptic systems of the type
\[
\begin{align*}
\{ \text{div} \, A(x, u, Du) &= \text{div} \, f \quad \text{in} \, \Omega, \\
 u - u_0 &\in W^{1,r}_0(\Omega),
\end{align*}
\]
with \( r \) less than the natural exponent \( p \) which appears in the coercivity and growth
assumptions for the operator \( A \). We prove that \( Du \in W^{1,\gamma}(\Omega) \) if \( |r - p| \) is small enough.

1. Introduction. In this paper we consider boundary value problems of the type
\[
\begin{align*}
\{ \text{div} \, A(x, u, Du) &= \text{div} \, f \quad \text{in} \, \Omega, \\
 u - u_0 &\in W^{1,r}_0(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N),
\end{align*}
\]
where \( \Omega \) is a bounded open set in \( \mathbb{R}^n \) with a Lipschitz boundary \( \partial \Omega \), \( A = A(x, s, \xi) : \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \to \mathbb{R}^N \) is a Carathéodory vector-valued function
which satisfies
\[
\begin{align*}
A(x, s, \xi) \xi &\geq a|\xi|^p, \quad p > 1, \\
|A(x, s, \xi) - A(x, s, \eta)| &\leq \begin{cases} 
|b||\xi - \eta|^{p-1} & \text{if } 1 < p \leq 2, \\
|b|(|\xi| + |\eta|)^{p-2} & \text{if } p > 2,
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]
\[
|A(x, s, 0)| \leq d|s|^{p-1} + |h(s)|
\]
where \( a, b, d \) are positive constants, \( h \in L^p/(p-1) \) and \( \max\{1, p-1\} < r < p \).

Dirichlet problems with \( f \equiv 0 \), \( A \) not explicitly depending on \( s \) and
homogeneous with respect to \( \xi \), have been studied in [7], where the authors prove both existence of solutions and higher integrability of the gradient \( Du \). In [8] we removed the homogeneity assumption, we considered operators depending explicitly on \( s \) and we proved local higher integrability of \( Du \). We

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remark that \( f \equiv 0 \) in [9], but it is not difficult to extend the result to the case \( f \equiv 0 \) handling the term \( f(x) \) as the term \( h(x) \) in (1.4).

In this paper we are concerned with global higher integrability of \( Du, u \) a solution to (1.1).

The existence of solution of (1.1) under our assumptions is still an open problem.

More precisely, we prove:

**Theorem 1.** If \( f \in L^{r/(p-1)+\eta}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N), \eta > 0, u_0 \in W^{1,r+\varepsilon}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N), \varepsilon > 0, \) then under assumptions (1.2)-(1.4) there exists \( r_1 = r_1(\epsilon, \eta, a, b, \delta, n, N, \partial \Omega) \) with \( \max(1, p-1) < r_1 < p \) such that if \( u \in W^{1,r}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N) \) is a distributional solution of (1.1) and \( r_1 \leq r < p \), then \( Du \in L^{1,r+\varepsilon}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N) \) for a suitable \( \delta = \delta(\epsilon, \eta, a, b, \delta, n, \partial \Omega) \).

**Corollary 1.** If \( f \in L^{p/(p-1)}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N) \) and \( u_0 \in W^{1,p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N) \), then, if \( u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N) \) is a distributional solution of (1.1) with \( r_1 \leq r < p, r_1 \) as in Theorem 1, then \( u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N) \).

**Remark 1.** Let us point out that we do not require \( f \in L^{p/(p-1)+\eta} \) and \( u_0 \in W^{1,p+\varepsilon} \) in order to have \( u \in W^{1,p} \).

**Corollary 2.** If \( u_0 \equiv 0 \) and \( f \equiv 0 \), then \( u \equiv 0 \).

Classical results on higher integrability of \( Du \) for linear problems are given in [11]. The nonlinear case is studied in [12] for \( r \geq p \).

In our case, \( r < p \), one cannot use test functions proportional to \( u \), since \( Du \) does not have the right summability properties. This difficulty was first overcome in [7] by using Hodge decomposition (see Lemma 2.4 below), which is in fact the main tool in the present proofs.

In this framework, \( r < p \), other results can be found, for example, in [8] and [13]-[15].

2. **Notations and preliminaries.** \( \Omega \) is an open bounded subset of \( \mathbb{R}^n \), \( n \geq 2 \); \( \partial \Omega \) is the boundary of \( \Omega \); \( U \) and \( V \) are neighbourhoods of some point \( x_0 \in \partial \Omega \). If \( x \in \mathbb{R}^n \) we put

\[
Q_R(x) = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x_i - x_i| < R, i = 1, \ldots, n \},
\]

\[
Q_R^+(x) = \{ x \in Q_R(x) : x_n > 0 \}, \quad Q_R^-(x) = \{ x \in Q_R(x) : x_n < 0 \},
\]

\[
\Gamma_R(x) = \{ x \in Q_R(x) : x_n = 0 \}.
\]

We denote by \( Q, Q^+, Q^- \) respectively \( Q_1(0), Q^+_1(0), Q^-_1(0), \Gamma_1(0) \). For every set \( \omega \) we denote by \( \overline{\omega} \) its closure, and by \( |\omega| \) its Lebesgue measure.

In the following we shall use some lemmas which we state below.

**Lemma 2.1.** Let \( f : [R, 2R] \rightarrow [0, \infty) \) be a bounded function satisfying

\[
f(q) \leq \theta f(q) + \frac{A}{(\sigma - \theta)^r} + B
\]

for some constants \( A, B \geq 0, r \geq 1, 0 < \theta < 1 \) and for every \( q, \sigma \) such that \( 0 < R \leq q < \sigma \leq 2R \); then

\[
f(R) \leq c(\theta, r) \left( \frac{A}{R^r} + B \right)
\]

where

\[
c(\theta, r) = \frac{2^{1-r}}{1 - \theta} \left[ \left( \frac{2}{1 + \theta} \right)^{1/r} - 1 \right]^{-r}
\]

is increasing with respect to \( r \).

For the proof see [3].

**Lemma 2.2** (Gehring's lemma). If \( U \in L^r(\Omega) \) and \( G \in L^s(\Omega), 1 < r < s \), are nonnegative functions such that

\[
\int_{Q_R} U^r \, dx \leq c \left( \int_{Q_{\varepsilon R}} U^r \, dx \right)^{1/r} \int_{Q_{Rn}} G^s \, dx, \quad c > 1,
\]

for every pair of concentric cubes \( Q_R \subset Q_{2R} \subset \Omega \), then there exists \( \varepsilon > 0 \) such that \( U \in L^{r+\varepsilon}(\Omega) \).

For the proof see [3]-[5].

**Lemma 2.3** (Sobolev–Poincaré inequality). Let \( \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \) be a bounded open set with a Lipschitz boundary \( \partial \Omega \). If \( u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega), p < n \) and \( u \equiv 0 \) in a set \( A \subset \Omega \) with a positive measure, then

\[
\left( \int_{\Omega} |u|^p \, dx \right)^{1/p} \leq c \frac{|\Omega|}{|A|} \left( \int_{\Omega} |Du|^p \, dx \right)^{1/p}
\]

with a positive constant only depending on \( n \) and \( p \).

For the proof see [5].

**Lemma 2.4** (Hodge decomposition). Let \( \omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \) be a regular domain (for the definition see [7]), \( w \in W^{1,r}(\omega, \mathbb{R}^N), r > 1 \), and let \( -1 < \varepsilon < r - 1 \). Then there exist \( \phi : \omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N \) and \( H : \omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N \) such that \( \hat{H} \in L^{r/(1+\varepsilon)}(\omega, \mathbb{R}^N) \),

\[
\text{div } H = 0, \quad \phi \in W^{1,r/(1+\varepsilon)}(\omega, \mathbb{R}^N) \quad \text{and}
\]

\[
|Du|^p Dw = D\phi + H,
\]

\[
\|H\|_{L^{r/(1+\varepsilon)}(\omega)} \leq c_\omega(r, n, N)|\phi| \leq \frac{1}{|\omega|} \|Du\|_{L^{r/(1+\varepsilon)}(\omega)}^p,
\]

\[
\|D\phi\|_{L^{r/(1+\varepsilon)}(\omega)} \leq (1 + c_\omega(r, n, N)|\phi|) \|Du\|_{L^{r/(1+\varepsilon)}(\omega)}^p.
\]

For the proof see [6], [7].
3. Proofs

Proof of Theorem 1.1. The result will be achieved in several steps.

Step 1: Reduction to a problem in $Q^+$. First let us remark that we only have to prove the regularity near the boundary $\partial \Omega$ because of the local higher integrability result obtained in [9].

Since $\Omega$ is compact, $\partial \Omega$ can be covered by a finite number of neighborhoods $V$ of its points; it will then be enough to prove the higher integrability of $Du$ in $V \cap \Omega$. Since $\partial \Omega$ is Lipschitz, one can find $G$ which is Lipschitz together with its inverse such that

\begin{equation}
G(V) = Q, \quad G(V \cap \Omega) = Q^+, \quad G(V \setminus \bar{\Omega}) = Q^-, \quad G(V \cap \partial \Omega) = \Gamma.
\end{equation}

By standard arguments we can reduce the problem to proving higher integrability in $Q^+$ of $Du$ for $u = u \circ G^{-1}$ which satisfies

\begin{equation}
\int_{Q^+} A(x, u, Du) D\phi dx = \int_{Q^+} f D\phi dx \quad \forall \phi \in W^{1, r/(r-\sigma+1)}(Q^+),
\end{equation}

where $A$ is a Carathéodory vector-valued function which satisfies assumptions of type (1.2), …, (1.4) with different constants (see [10], Th. 3.2.5, and Lemma 3.2.8 of [2]) and $f = f \circ G^{-1}$.

In the following, to simplify the notations, we shall denote $\nu$, $\bar{f}$ and $\bar{u}_0 = u_0 \circ G^{-1}$ by $\nu$, $\bar{f}$ and $u_0$ respectively.

Step 2: Higher integrability of $Du$ in $Q^+$. By the assumption on $u_0$ it will be enough to prove higher integrability of $Du(u - u_0)$ in $Q^+$. To this end we consider $u - u_0$ and its natural extension by zero in $Q^-$. It belongs to $W^{1, r}(Q)$ and we still denote it by $u - u_0$.

We prove a reverse Hölder inequality for $Du(u - u_0)$ which implies the statement of Theorem 1.1, by Lemma 2.2. More precisely, for every $y_0 \in Q$ and for every $Q_R(y_0) \subset Q_R(y_0) \subset Q$ we prove

\begin{equation}
\int_{Q_R(y_0)} |Du(u - u_0)|^r dx \leq c \left[ \int_{Q_{2R}(y_0)} |Du(u - u_0)|^{n r/(n+r)} \right]^{(n+r)/n} dx + \int_{Q_{2R}(y_0)} F dx,
\end{equation}

where

\begin{equation}
F = \begin{cases} |Du(u)|^r + |u_0|^r + |h|^{r/(p-1)} + |f|^{r/(p-1)} & \text{if } x \in Q^+, \\ 0 & \text{if } x \in Q^-.
\end{cases}
\end{equation}

Let us consider three different situations.

If $Q_{2R}(y_0) \subset Q^+$ inequality (3.3) has been proved in [9], since it is related to local higher integrability.

If $Q_{2R}(y_0) \subset Q^-$ inequality (3.3) is obvious since its left hand side is identically equal to zero.

Now we prove (3.3) if $Q_{2R}(y_0) \cap Q^+ \neq \emptyset$. By Lemma 3.1 and 3.2 below, we need only prove it for every $y_0 \in \Gamma$ and this will be done in the next step 3.

Step 3: Proof of (3.3) for $y_0 \in \Gamma$ and $Q_{2R}(y_0) \cap Q^+ \neq \emptyset$. In this step the center $y_0$ of all the cubes will be omitted.

Let $R \leq q < \sigma \leq 2R$ and $\mu \in C_0^\infty(Q_\sigma)$ be such that $\mu = 1$ in $Q_q$ and $|Du| \leq c/(x - \sigma)$. We consider $w = \mu(u - u_0) \in W_0^{1, r}(Q_\sigma)$ and apply Lemma 2.4 to $w$, $\epsilon = r - p$ and $\omega = Q^\sigma_R$.

Let us point out that balls and cubes are regular domains for which the constant $c_\omega$ in (2.2) and (2.3) does not depend on the dimension nor on the center of the domain itself.

A classical reflection argument allows us to consider regular all rectangles with integer ratio between the two different dimensions, therefore for $\omega = Q^\sigma_R(y_0)$ the constant $c_\omega$ in (2.2) and (2.3) is independent of $\sigma$ and $y_0$.

We also remark that this constant $c_\omega$ is independent of $r$ when $r$ belongs to a suitable compact set (see [9], p. 290).

We consider $p > 2$. Analogous calculations hold true for $1 < p \leq 2$.

We insert $D\phi$ given by (2.1) in (3.2). We get

\begin{align*}
\int_{Q^\sigma_R} A(x, u, Du) |Du|^{r - p} Du dx \\
\quad = \int_{Q^\sigma_R} A(x, u, Du) H dx \\
\quad + \int_{Q^\sigma_R} |A(x, u, Du) - A(x, u, Du_0)| D\phi dx + \int_{Q^\sigma_R} f D\phi dx.
\end{align*}

By coercivity assumption (1.2) and growth conditions (1.3) and (1.4) we have

\begin{align*}
(3.5) \quad a \int_{Q^\sigma_R} |Du|^{r - p} dx & \leq \int_{Q^\sigma_R} |b| Du|^{p-1} dx + (|Du|^{p-1} + |h(x)|) |H| dx \\
& \quad + b \int_{Q^\sigma_R} |Du - Du_0|(|Du| + |Du_0|)^{p-2} |D\phi| dx \\
& \quad + \int_{Q^\sigma_R} |f| |D\phi| dx \\
& = I + II + III.
\end{align*}

For simplicity we give estimates for $I$, II and III in the appendix below.
Collecting them we finally obtain

\begin{align}
(3.6) \quad a \int_{Q^+_2} |Dw|^\sigma \, dx & \leq |c|^{\sigma - p} + \epsilon \int_{Q^+_2} |Dw|^\sigma \, dx \\
& + c(\epsilon) \int_{Q^+_2} |Du - Du_0|^\sigma \, dx \\
& + c(\epsilon) \left[ \int_{Q^+_2} |Dw|^\sigma \, dx + \frac{1}{(\sigma - \theta)^{\sigma}} \int_{Q^+_2} |u - u_0|^\sigma \, dx + \int_{Q^+_2} |u_0|^\sigma \, dx \\
& + \int_{Q^+_2} |u - u_0|^\sigma \, dx + \int_{Q^+_2} |\eta|^\sigma/(\rho - 1) \, dx + \int_{Q^+_2} |f|^\sigma/(\rho - 1) \, dx \right].
\end{align}

Now we choose \( r_1 \) close enough to \( p \) and \( \epsilon \) small enough in such a way that \( |c|^{\sigma - p} + \epsilon \leq a/2 \) for \( r_1 \leq \sigma < p \).

Moreover, for \( R < 1 \), from (3.6) we have

\begin{align}
\int_{Q^+_2} |Du - Du_0|^\sigma \, dx & \leq c(\epsilon) \int_{Q^+_2} |Du - Du_0|^\sigma \, dx + \frac{c(\epsilon)}{1 + c(\epsilon)^{\sigma}} \int_{Q^+_2} |u - u_0|^\sigma \, dx \\
& + c(\epsilon) \left[ \int_{Q^+_2} |Dw|^\sigma \, dx + \int_{Q^+_2} |u_0|^\sigma \, dx + \int_{Q^+_2} |\eta|^\sigma/(\rho - 1) \, dx + \int_{Q^+_2} |f|^\sigma/(\rho - 1) \, dx \right].
\end{align}

Adding \( c(\epsilon) \int_{Q^+_2} |D(u - u_0)|^\sigma \, dx \) to both sides we get

\begin{align}
\int_{Q^+_2} |D(u - u_0)|^\sigma \, dx & \leq \frac{c(\epsilon)}{1 + c(\epsilon)^{\sigma}} \int_{Q^+_2} |D(u - u_0)|^\sigma \, dx + \frac{c(\epsilon)}{1 + c(\epsilon)^{\sigma}} \int_{Q^+_2} |u - u_0|^\sigma \, dx \\
& + c(\epsilon) \left[ \int_{Q^+_2} |Dw|^\sigma \, dx + \int_{Q^+_2} |u_0|^\sigma \, dx + \int_{Q^+_2} |\eta|^\sigma/(\rho - 1) \, dx + \int_{Q^+_2} |f|^\sigma/(\rho - 1) \, dx \right].
\end{align}

Now we apply Lemma 2.1 with

\begin{align}
\theta = \frac{c(\epsilon)}{1 + c(\epsilon)^{\sigma}}, \quad A = c(\epsilon) \int_{Q^+_2} |u - u_0|^\sigma \, dx, \\
B = c(\epsilon) \left[ \int_{Q^+_2} |Dw|^\sigma \, dx + |u_0|^\sigma + |\eta|^\sigma/(\rho - 1) + |f|^\sigma/(\rho - 1) \, dx \right].
\end{align}

Finally, we have

\begin{align}
\int_{Q^+_2} |D(u - u_0)|^\sigma \, dx & \leq c(\theta, \sigma) \left[ \frac{1}{R^\sigma} \int_{Q^+_2} |u - u_0|^\sigma \, dx + B \right].
\end{align}

Extending all the integrands in the previous inequality by zero in \( Q^+_2 \), applying Lemma 2.3 and dividing by \( R^n \), we get

\begin{align}
\int_{Q^+_2} |D(u - u_0)|^\sigma \, dx & \leq c \left[ \frac{1}{R^n} \int_{Q^+_2} |D(u - u_0)|^\sigma \, dx + \frac{1}{R^n} \int_{Q^+_2} |h|^\sigma/(\rho - 1) \, dx + \frac{1}{R^n} \int_{Q^+_2} |f|^\sigma/(\rho - 1) \, dx \right]
\end{align}

which implies (3.3) with \( F \) given by (3.4) and concludes the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Let us now prove the following lemmas:

**Lemma 3.1.** If \( y_0 \in Q^+ \), then (3.3) holds true.

**Lemma 3.2.** If \( y_0 \in Q^+ \), then (3.3) holds true.

In the proofs of the two lemmas we set

\begin{align}
g = |D(u - u_0)|^\sigma, \quad s = \frac{n}{n + \sigma}
\end{align}

and we confine ourselves to the case \( n = 2 \) for simplicity.

In the following estimates the constant \( c \) may change from line to line.

**Proof of Lemma 3.1.** \( \frac{Q^+_2(y_0)}{Q^+_2} \) is a rectangle with dimensions \( 2R \) and \( \epsilon = R - \text{dist}(y_0, \Gamma) \). First suppose \( \epsilon > R/2 \). There exist two squares \( Q_{2i}(z_i) \) with \( z_i \in \Gamma \) for \( i = 1, 2 \) such that \( Q_{2i}(z_i) \subseteq Q_{2R}(y_0) \) and \( \bigcup_{i=1}^2 Q_{2i}(z_i) \supseteq Q^+_2(y_0) \). Then

\begin{align}
\int_{Q^+_2(y_0)} g \, dx \leq \sum_{i=1}^2 \int_{Q_{2i}(z_i)} g \, dx.
\end{align}

By (3.3) which has been proved for cubes centered on \( \Gamma \), we get

\begin{align}
\int_{Q_{2R}(y_0)} g \, dx & \leq \frac{1}{4R^2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \int_{Q_{2i}(z_i)} g \, dx \\
& \leq c \left[ \frac{\epsilon}{R} \right] \sum_{i=1}^2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{Q_{2R}(z_i)} \right) g \, dx \right]^{1/s} + \frac{1}{Q_{2R}(z_i)} F \, dx \\
& \leq c \left[ \frac{\epsilon}{R} \right]^{2s - 2s/3} \sum_{i=1}^2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{Q_{2R}(z_i)} \right) g \, dx \right]^{1/s} + \frac{1}{Q_{2R}(z_i)} F \, dx \\
& \leq c \left[ \left( \frac{1}{Q_{2R}(z_i)} \right) g \, dx \right]^{1/s} + \frac{1}{Q_{2R}(z_i)} F \, dx
\end{align}

since \( \epsilon \geq R/2 \) and \( 2 - 2s/3 < 0 \).

Now we suppose \( 0 < \epsilon \leq R/2 \). Then there exist two squares \( Q_{R/2}(z_i) \), \( z_i \in \Gamma \) for \( i = 1, 2 \), such that \( Q_{R/2}(z_i) \subseteq Q_{2R}(y_0) \) and \( \bigcup_{i=1}^2 Q_{R/2}(z_i) \subseteq Q^+_2(y_0) \).
these constants may change from line to line. Moreover, when not explicitly mentioned, the integrations will be carried out on \( Q_{R}^{+} \).

Now we proceed to estimate I, II, III in (3.5).

By using Hölder’s and Young’s inequalities and Lemma 2.4 we have

\[
I = \int |Du|^{r-1} |H| \, dx + d \int |u|^{|p-1}|H| \, dx + \int |h(x)| \cdot |H| \, dx
\]

\[
\leq c |r - p| \left( \int |Du|^{r} \, dx + \int |u - u_{0}|^{r} \, dx + \int |u_{0}|^{r} \, dx + \int |h|^{r/(r-1)} \, dx \right).
\]

In order to estimate II we recall that \( Du - Dw = (\eta - u_{0})Du_{0} - (u - u_{0})D_{\eta} \), therefore

\[
II \leq c \int |Du - Dw| (|Du - Du_{0}|^{p-2} + |Du - D_{\eta}|^{p-2}) |D\phi| \, dx
\]

\[
= c \left( \int |Du - Du_{0}|^{p-1} |D\phi| \, dx + \int |Du - Du_{0}| \cdot |Du|^{p-2} |D\phi| \, dx \right)
\]

\[
\leq c \left( \int (|1 - \eta|Du_{0} + |u - u_{0}|^{p-1} + |u - u_{0}|^{p-1} |Du_{0}|^{p-1}) |D\phi| \, dx
\]

\[
+ \left( (|1 - \eta|Du_{0} |u - u_{0}| + |u - u_{0}| |Du_{0}|) |D\phi| |Du|^{p-2} |D\phi| \, dx \right).
\]

Taking into account the properties of the function \( \eta \) and (2.1) we have

\[
II \leq c \left( \int |Du - Du_{0}|^{p-1} |D\phi| \, dx + \int |Du_{0}|^{p-1} |D\phi| \, dx
\]

\[
Q_{R}^{+} \setminus Q_{R}^{*}^{+} + \int |Du - Du_{0}| \cdot |Du|^{p-2} |D\phi| \, dx
\]

\[
Q_{R}^{+} \setminus Q_{R}^{*}^{+} + \int |Du - Du_{0}| \cdot |Du|^{p-2} |H| \, dx + \int |Du_{0}| \cdot |Du|^{p-2} |H| \, dx
\]

\[
Q_{R}^{+} \setminus Q_{R}^{*}^{+} + \left| Du_{0} \cdot |Du|^{p-2} - \frac{1}{(\sigma - \varrho)^{p-1}} \int |u - u_{0}|^{p-1} |D\phi| \, dx \right|
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{\sigma - \varrho} \left( \int |u - u_{0}| \cdot |Du|^{p-2} |Du| + \int |u - u_{0}| \cdot |Du|^{p-2} |H| \, dx \right)
\]

All the terms in the previous inequality can be estimated by using Hölder’s and Young’s inequalities and Lemma 2.4. We get

\[
II \leq c |r - p| \int |Du|^{r} \, dx
\]

\[
+ c(\varepsilon) \left( \int |Du - Du_{0}|^{r} \, dx + \int |Du_{0}|^{r} \, dx + \frac{1}{(\sigma - \varrho)^{r}} \int |u - u_{0}|^{r} \, dx \right).
\]

Finally, by the same arguments we get

\[
III \leq \int |f| \cdot |D\phi| \, dx \leq c(\varepsilon) \int |f|^{r/(p-1)} \, dx + \varepsilon \int |D\phi|^{r/(p+1)} \, dx
\]

\[
\leq c(\varepsilon) \int |f|^{r/(p-1)} \, dx + \varepsilon \int |Du|^{r} \, dx.
\]

4. Appendix. In the following \( c \) will denote a constant independent of \( r, \sigma, y_{0} \), while \( c(\varepsilon) \) respectively small and large constants coming from Young’s inequality which will be used several times. Let us point out that all
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References


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